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The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 359 日四廿月四年二十二緒光 FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896. 五拜禮 號五月六英港香 THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

"ODOL." THE MEDICAL HALL, DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE, 70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED£1,125,000
PAID-UP£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS :—
For 12 Months.....4 per cent.
" 6 " 3½ "
" 3 " 2½ "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [8

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE :—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS£800,000
RESERVE FUND£325,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " ... 3½ "
" " " 3 " ... 2½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [53

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND$ 5,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. | J. Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of 2 PER Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [31

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [32

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors :—
D. Gillies, Esq. | ChowTung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [7

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON, will be IN CHARGE of my Business.

ERICH GEORG,
Sharebroker.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1896. [919

NOTICE.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ON and after This Date the Business of LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING at the Port of HONGKONG will be carried on by the Undersigned to whom all communications should be addressed.

NEWMAN MUMFORD,
Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.
9, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1896. [902

LOST!

A BLACK rough-coated retriever DOG; answers to the name of "ALLA;" about nine years old; last seen a few days ago near BAY VIEW. The Dog is not what is known as "entire."

Any person who will give information that will lead to the recovery of this Dog or return him to the undersigned will be rewarded.

J. KENNEDY,
Horse Repository.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1896. [888

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £8,086,402 Stg. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For Particulars and Rates,
Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [464

EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed AGENTS, and are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [742

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL£2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY.....£2,430,053
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA.....£ 757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [910

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [34

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOOM, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1885. [43

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1896. [247

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 22, Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 20th June, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1896, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [913

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR 20 YEARS.
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
SCHEELE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [821

PETER DAWSON'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.
PERFECTION. SPECIAL. EXTRA SPECIAL.
Apply to
H. H. KIRCH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [753

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE.
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Over 300 Medical Certificates notifying its great STRENGTH-GIVING PROPERTIES and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.

Sole Agents for Hongkong :—
A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1896. [818

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
STRAITS and BOMBAY ...	*Hydaspes*	S. Barcham	10 A.M., 6th June.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN, &c.	*Palawan*	C. Gadd	About 12th June.	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Inland Sea.)
SHANGHAI	*Peshawur*	F. J. Cole	About 13th June.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, *vîa* MARSEILLES.	*Manila*	R. L. Haddock, R.N.R.	About 15th June.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	*Rosetta*	G. K. Wright, R.N.R.	Noon, 18th June.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON	*Japan*	T. Leigh	About 27th June.	Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [431

BILLIARDS
AT H.E. HOTEL.
THREE PRIZES.

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, Bombay, India. This BUTTER is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.
RETAIL PRICE.....60 Cents per lb.
THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,
CENTRAL MARKET.
J. TATAM,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1895. PROPRIETOR. [49

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG, A. B. C. Code. | TELEPHONE, No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
Hongkong, 27th July 1895. [28

THE PHARMACY.
TANSAN, TANSAN,
TANSAN.
This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE than any Water from similar Spas.
Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH of CHINA :—
FLETCHER & CO.
and
CARMICHAEL & CO.
605]

THE CLUB HOTEL, 5, *BUND, YOKOHAMA.*
HOTEL METROPOLE, 1, *TSUKIJI, TOKYO.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager, *YOKOHAMA.* | L. DEWETTE, Manager, *TOKYO.* [160

W. BREWER & CO.
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
FANCY GOODS DEALERS,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
JUST LANDED.
New Stock TENNIS RACKETS, TENNIS BALLS, BROWN LEATHER TENNIS SHOES, CRICKET SETS and GAMES GENERALLY.
JUST PUBLISHED.
EXCHANGE TABLES...2/- to 3/6. NEW EDITION...$2.00.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1896. [899

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING BOILER COVERYING COMPOSITION is acknowledged to be the best in the East.

TESTIMONIALS referring to above may be seen anytime at this Office.

ESTIMATES given for work finished complete.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1896. W. JACKSON, Manager. [30



TRADE MARK. 源和洋行 *Hong Name:—* YUEN WO.
TELEPHONE, No. 135.

HIRANO WATER.
EQUAL TO THE BEST EUROPEAN WATERS AND MIXES PERFECTLY WITH
WINES, SPIRITS, MILK, &c.
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts...$7.50
" 4 " Pints ... 5.50
GANDE PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1896. [420

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
In cases of 2 doz. pints$35 per case.
do 1 " quarts$33 "
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1895. [803

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEW GOODS ex "ADEN," "PAKLING," &c.
TABLE DAMASK and CLOTHS.
NEW BARATHEA and ALMA—DUCK and DRILL—TROPICALS and LAWN TENNIS FLANNELS.
THIN MATERIAL for DRESS SUITS.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S HATS.
DAWSON'S SUMMER SHOES.
The Newest Music—in the NEW PIANO DEPARTMENT, which is ready for Visitors.
NEW SOFA CARPETS and TAPESTRY SQUARES.
COOKING STOVES—"AIDRESS," "HOSTESS," "SIGNORA," &c.
STORES, WINES, &c., for BOATING PARTIES, &c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [273

TRADE ESTD. 1864.
TELEPHONE—75.

AERATED WATERS.
"AQUARIUS."
"ROSBACH."
SOLE AGENTS:—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, *Queen's Road,*
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. 39

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.
JASTRAM'S PATENT
GOLDEN MEDAL
PETROLEUM ENGINES
OF 2 TO 12 H.P.
FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.
WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.
Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.
A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P. Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.



SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.
471 NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

OUR GREAT AIM IS TO SUPPLY OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE VERY BEST ARTICLE AT A LOW PRICE.
THAT IS WHY WE ARE INTRODUCING
BRAUN'S "EXPORT" BEER
PRICE :—
$10.50 per Case of 6 dozen Pints. $12.50 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts.
Cash on Delivery.
THE SEATTLE BREWING & MALTING CO., CHINA-JAPAN AGENCY.
Head Office :—8, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
For prices and terms apply to
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1896. [1018

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

COMPETITION.

THE SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS will be Competed for TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 6th instant, over the 200 and 300 yards distances, under usual conditions. Firing to commence at 2.45 P.M.

F. SMYTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [930

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"KAIFONG,"

Captain Dewar, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [890

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [927

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HOIHOW,"

Captain Sales, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [926

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANYANG,"

Captain F. W. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. [933

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [928

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"WUHU,"

Captain Vaughan, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [931

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MACDUFF,"

Captain Thomson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [932

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENGARRY,"

Captain Fergusson, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [919

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON,
VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking transhipment Cargo for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

(*At Revised Rates.*)

THE Company's Steamship

"HYSON,"

J. S. Hogg, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [901

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking transhipment Cargo for GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

(*At Revised Rates.*)

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [914

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd MAY, 1896. [427

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS,
with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896. [c

BIRTH.

At 39A, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 31st of May, the wife of J. D. C. ARTHUR, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 30th of May, AUGUST CHRISTIAN FRIIS, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.), aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are very sorry for the personal sufferings of the German officer who has been so seriously wounded at Nanking, and should deeply regret to hear that his injuries had proved fatal, but we shall be very pleased indeed if, because of him and of his sufferings, the German Government are induced to read the Chinese mandarins a very severe lesson, and if, because of his misfortunes, Europeans of all nationalities are taught a little lesson of prudence in respect of the invitations they receive to enter into the service of the Chinese Government.

* * *

There are a number of gentlemen, all of them, without doubt, men of position and ability, tempted out to the East by offers of high rates of payment and of engagements for a definite period, who find on their arrival that there has been a change of Viceroys or Governors in the locality in which they were promised employment, that the new chief does not recognise or feel bound by the contracts made by his predecessor, nor does the Central Government of the country at Peking, and that they are in the same position as if they had been engaged, let us say, as tutors for the children of the departed Viceroy and he had become bankrupt. We hope the German Government will now take up the cases of these officers, will refuse to listen to any explanation as to the person by whom they were engaged, and will insist that, having been brought out by a high officer of the Chinese Government for the service of China, they are in the service of the Imperial Government and must be recognised and paid by Peking. The Court can adjust accounts afterwards with its own officers if they have acted without authority.

We hope, too, that, if this gentleman has been injured in the course of any disturbances which would appear to have been stirred up for the purpose of driving him away from Nanking and causing him to throw up his engagement, the German Admiral will demand, and insist upon, the punishment of every mandarin who, from his position, was responsible for the preservation of order in the neighbourhood, and who could and ought to have prevented the outbreak, as well as of those directly responsible for it. If a money payment is accepted it ought only to be after the punishment of all the guilty officials. Germany ought to declare that she will not recognise the independent or separate existence of any provincial authority, but will hold the Central Government responsible for all breaches of contracts entered into by any of its officers in connection with any public service, as well as for all tortuous acts, and that she will herself punish guilty officials, if the Boards at Peking fail to do their duty.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to *Hongkong Telegraph.*)

THE "PRINZESS WILHELM."

SHANGHAI, June 4th.
8 p.m.

Last night the German cruiser *Prinzess Wilhelm* was towed off the bank on which she grounded on the 2nd instant, and proceeded on her voyage to Nanking, divers having ascertained that she sustained only very slight damage.

THE OUTRAGE AT NANKING.

The German military officer who was seriously wounded by mutinous soldiers at Nanking, and in connection with which outrage the *Prinzess Wilhelm* and the *Ilis* were despatched to investigate the affair and give protection to the German military instructors at Nanking, is recovering, but he is still in a very critical condition.

THE DERBY.

The DERBY STAKES, of 6,000 sovs, by subscription of 50 sovs each, h. ft., or 5 sovs only if declared by the first Tuesday in January, 1895; for three year olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 9lb.; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovs., the owner of the second 300 sovs., and the owner of the third 300 sovs. out of the stakes; about one mile and a half; 285 subs. Closed July 24th, 1894.

The following is the result of the Derby, run on the 3rd inst. at Epsom, as telegraphed out by Reuter yesterday and issued by Reuter's Agent here at 12.45 p.m.:—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' b c Persimmon, by St. Simon—Perdita II.....J. Watts 1
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's br c St. Frusquin, by St. Simon—Isabel.....T. Loates 2
Mr. H. E. Beddington's br or bl c Earwig, by Hampton-Wriggle 3

Eleven horses started. Regret was scratched. (Winner trained by R. Marsh, of Newmarket.)

THE BETTING.

The following was the betting on the event as wired out by Reuter on the 27th May:—

6 to 5 on St. Frusquin.
4 ,, 1 against Persimmon.
9 ,, 1 ,, Teufel.
10 ,, 1 ,, Regret.
20 ,, 1 ,, Gulistan.

From this it appears that Earwig, who secured third place, was a rank outsider, for he is not quoted in the betting.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales' win was received with immense enthusiasm. Persimmon won by a neck in two minutes and forty-two seconds, thus breaking the record time.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE MOSCOW CATASTROPHE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Careful estimates give the loss of life in the recent catastrophe at Moscow at no less than 2,700.

THE UNITED STATES.

It is believed that the Silverites will have a majority at the Democratic Convention at Chicago and possibly also at the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

CRICKET.

The Australian eleven has beaten Oxford by seven wickets.

THE "PEIYANG" DISABLED.

Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s steamer *Peiyang*, on a voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai, broke down ten miles S. S. E. of Tungting Island. At 4.30 p.m. on the 30th May, the I.C.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fausang*, bound north from Foochow, sighted a steamer flying signals indicating that her shaft was broken, and this vessel turned out to be the *Peiyang*. The *Fausang* stopped and stood by the disabled steamer, but was told that she did not require any assistance, and the captain of the *Peiyang* asked to be reported to his agents. Captain Monsarrat on arrival at Woosung wired to Messrs. Siemssen & Co., who immediately despatched the tugboat *Samson* to the assistance of the disabled steamer, and if all went well the *Peiyang* was expected to arrive at Shanghai last Tuesday morning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

UP to 10 a.m. to-day 2.70 inches of rain had fallen in Hongkong during the present rainy season. It will require several inches more before the Water Authority will be justified in turning on a full supply of water.

THE latest news from Korea is, says the *Mercury*, that the King has been asked to abdicate and he is thinking seriously of taking this step, now that the Russians are in Vladivostock enjoying their spree over the Coronation of the Tsar.

NATIVE advices from Hankow report that the gentry of the district of Chichu, in Hupeh, have petitioned the Hukwang Viceroy to be allowed to work some coal mines that have lately been discovered in the hills. The permission asked for has been granted.

AT the meeting of the members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, held on the 1st inst. at 5.30 p.m. in the Municipal Council Board Room, Captain B. A. Clarke was unanimously elected Commandant of the Corps, on the nomination of Captain Dudgeon, seconded by Captain Dowdall.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the 6th instant agreed to a compromise bill for a cable to Hawaii and Japan. The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States with any company which may lay a cable, and to pay a subsidy not exceeding $160,000 per year.

THE extraordinary allegation is made by the *Fiji* and other Japanese papers that the Russian Minister at Seoul has commenced issuing a bag of rice and a cash donation of 10 *yen* to every deserving pauper in Seoul and Chemulpo. The authorities of the latter port have been requested to furnish a list of persons deserving of such charitable assistance.

THERE were six cases of plague to-day—two in the city, one in the harbour, two in Kowloon, and one in Shaukiwan. Mr. Adam Hogg, caretaker of the Wong-nei-chong Recreation Grounds, who was taken ill on Friday last but not reported as afflicted with plague until Wednesday, is now reported to be progressing favourably.

THE project of a Waterworks Company in the native city of Shanghai to supply pure fresh water to the inhabitants, as reported in the *Mercury* some time ago, is now in a fair way of being an accomplished fact, two native capitalists of the rank of Taotai having raised a capital of Tls. 300,000 for the carrying out of the scheme. The works will be erected at Kaochang Miao, and the water supply drawn from up stream.

MR. and Mrs. von Brandt and Baron von der Goetz arrived at Shanghai on Sunday last by the steamer *Nanking* from Hankow. The *Mercury's* Tientsin correspondent stated some time ago that the Baron and Herr von Brandt had gone to Hankow to try and use their influence with H.E. Chang Chih-tung regarding railway concessions and the formation of a Railway Bank at Hankow. It has, so far, not transpired whether the two German financiers have been successful or not.

MOST of the leading Korean statesmen, who barely escaped with their lives during the disturbance of February 11th, are now assembling in Tokio. Cho Wi-yon and Yu Kil-sun, ex-Ministers, reached Japan some time ago. They have been followed by Chang Pak, ex-Minister of Justice, and Yu Chai-sun, ex-Superintendent of Customs at Chemulpo, who arrived in Tokio on the 20th May, and put up at Uyeno's house at Atagocho, Nichome, Shiba. Chang has been hiding in the Japanese Settlement since the outbreak. He left Chemulpo by the *Omi Maru*, which put into Ujina harbour on the 17th ultimo.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the increase in the export of cotton from Bombay to Japan. This trade, states *The Times'* Indian correspondent, which promises to assume immense proportions, is now greatly hampered by the high rate charged for telegraphic messages over the Eastern Extension cables. Merchants in Bombay are complaining strongly, as the rate is about seven rupees a word. It is quite as necessary that a reduction should be made in traffic rates to the Further East as to Europe. The Eastern Extension Company may find land lines being used instead of cables, particularly if the project for connecting Klangtung with Mongtai by a wire carried across the Mekong Valley is taken up. The distance between the Burma and Tonkin telegraph termini is only 220 miles. The existing land lines to China through Bangkok and Bhamo are liable to interruptions. The Klangtung and Mongtai route, lying throughout in British and French territory, could easily be maintained. Linking up would take a few weeks only once the wire were placed at the present terminal stations.

RUSSIA AND FORMOSA.

The *Mercury* of the 1st inst. contains the following leaderette on the news respecting the interference of Russia in Formosa, which was reported in our issue of the 1st June:—Sufficiently disquieting rumours reach us from Formosa, which we would have refrained from mentioning were it not that our sources of information are beyond question. There is unfortunately no doubt that, equally with the errors in Korea, the Japanese have failed to enlist on their side the sympathies of any section of the inhabitants of Formosa, native or Chinese. Russia has been claiming, in the position of universal protector, the right of remonstrating and, at all events, Russia has, failing to draw Japan into a rupture in Korea, been raising somewhat similar claims in Formosa. The exact position has been carefully concealed, but there is no doubt that considerable tension exists in the diplomatic relations of the two Powers, and that Formosa has been introduced into the controversy. The crucial period of the 26th of May has passed, and signs are not wanting that Russia has entered again on what has been described as a splendid policy of aggression.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW,—6th June.

The Transfer Books of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., close from this date to the 20th inst., inclusive.

Noon.—Auction of propeller and shafts, belonging to the steamship *Activ*, by Mr. G. P. Lammert, at the Dock, Kowloon.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of gentlemen's outfitting, &c., at the Hongkong Trading Co.'s premises, by Mr. G. P. Lammert.

4.30 p.m.—Gymkhana meeting at the Race-course.

5.30 p.m.—By kind permission of Major Ratallick and Officers, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play in the Public Gardens.

SUNDAY,—7th June.

Daylight.—*City of Peking* leaves for San Francisco, *via* usual ports of call.

H.E. LIU KUN-YI has obtained Imperial sanction to establish a college at Nanking, to be maintained by the Government, for educating Chinese youths in foreign literature and science. The college, which will be constructed soon, will have accommodation for 120 pupils, to teach whom foreign teachers of English, German, French, and Japanese will be engaged.—*Mercury.*

OUR Bangkok contemporary the *Bangkok Times*, reached the dignity of a daily paper on the 28th ult., and in announcing the event the Editor promises "a daily paper containing a larger amount of intellectual food than has hitherto been supplied," and adds that "the strength of this journal lies in the fact that it represents a well-defined principle independently maintained, and is not the mere inky expression of individual vanity." We hope our *confrère* may be able to maintain the high standard thus mapped out, and continue to flourish as of yore.

ACCORDING to latest news received from Shanghai to-day, Mr. Guy Bidwell, the painstaking and deservedly popular Secretary of the flourishing Shanghai Race Club, was to be married yesterday to Miss Hamlin, daughter of the genial manager of the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai, and would at once proceed to Japan to spend the honeymoon. Mr. Bidwell is a gentleman who combines with a wide knowledge of sport a good education and plenty of business acumen. He is one of Shanghai's "Coming Men," and we cordially join with his many friends and admirers in congratulating him and wishing him long life and prosperity.

AT the Supreme Court yesterday, before the full court, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Looker, of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) applied for a rehearing of a case heard at the Magistracy, in which a woman was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for unlawfully bringing two girls into the Colony for an immoral purpose, on the grounds that there was not sufficent evidence to warrant conviction. The Acting Attorney-General opposed the motion. After hearing arguments, the Court granted a rehearing, subject to the respondents giving notice to the Registrar on or before the 11th June that they would proceed with the rehearing, otherwise the decision of the Magistrate would be quashed.

ONE of the delights of that prince of magazines, the *Nineteenth Century*, is its impartiality. In its pages you are certain, as *The Province* (Victoria, B.C.) remarks, to find the "other side of the question" which is so entirely essential to the formation of a reliable opinion. Just now England seems to have gone "Jameson mad." The press, or at least a portion of it, instead of doing its utmost to induce that spirit of calm, judicious enquiry which should characterize public consideration of any question of this nature, more especially when it is still *sub judice*, would appear, on the contrary, to be have been bent upon inflaming the people's mind to the verge of jingoism and diverting attention from the main point to a side issue. Anything more ill-judged at this juncture or better calculated to foster hostility between England and the Transvaal than a recent cartoon in *Black and White* portraying Britannia welcoming "Dr. Jim" with the words "Defeated, but not Disgraced," it is difficult to conceive.

JAPANESE CONSOLS:—The Satsuma insurrection of 1877 cost the Government over forty million *yen*, fifteen millions of which were lent by the nobles through their bank, the Fifteenth National Bank. The Government, being under obligation not to redeem this debt until it had run for a sufficient number of years to compensate, in some measure, the loyalty shown by the nobles, suffered ten millions of it to remain unpaid until last year, though it carried interest at the rate of 7 per cent., whereas the Treasury's consolidated 5 per cent. bonds were selling at a premium in the open market. Last November, however, observing the conditions of its agreement with the bank, the Government paid off two millions of the loan, and the remaining eight millions are to be redeemed during the current fiscal year and the next. Accordingly, the Treasury has now announced an issue of two million *yen* worth of five per cent. Consols, the selling price of each 100 *yen* bond being fixed at 100.10 *yen*. The Consolidated Public Bonds Regulations empower the Minister of State for Finance either to redeem with five per cent. Consols public bonds that carry interest of and above six per cent., when such bonds fall due, or to issue Consols independently should the state of the market seem to favour that course. The latter step it is that has now been taken. It does not appear that the Consols are to be placed on the open market direct by the Treasury. They will be handed to the Bank of Japan, which will use them as security for a corresponding issue of convertible notes to pay off the Nobles' Bank, unless, as is not improbable, the latter prefers to receive payment in Consols.—*Japan Mail.*

ACCORDING to the *Straits Times*, Dr. Morrison, the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, was in Chiengmai in April expecting to leave in a couple of days for Chiengrai *viâ* Chiengrai. From the latter place he will go to Luang Prabang and then on down the Mekong, eventually, no doubt, calling at Bangkok again.

WHILE Frenchmen grumble that they still have to pay taxes in order to make up the war indemnity exacted by Prussia twenty-five years ago, the town of Koenigsberg, in Prussia, has only this year paid the last instalment of the loan contracted to meet the war contribution imposed on it by Napoleon I.

THE Paris *Gaulois* compares the national debts of different countries in a little table which is undoubtedly interesting, even if some of the statistics are open to question. Per head of population, Switzerland owes the equivalent in francs of $5; Germany, $8; the United States, $20; Russia, $21; Portugal, $70; Austria, $75; Italy and Spain, $80; the United Kingdom, $100; and France, $171. Yet France is acknowledged to be one of the richest countries in the world.

THE climate of Formosa is playing sad havoc in the ranks of Japanese settlers. The Japan *Herald*, writing on the 21st ultimo, says that so many of the carpenters and other artisans that were despatched to Formosa some time ago, have succumbed to the effects of the climate, and are now either in their graves or in hospital, that the Army Department in the island has been obliged to apply for another batch of workmen. The new squad is to be despatched in a few days, together with fifteen extra nurses from the Tokio Military Hospital.

IN consequence of the absence of demand for silk fabrics abroad, seventy-five weaving firms at Ashikaga, in Gumma Prefecture, have gone bankrupt.

IT is stated that the coffee estate at Singgora which was being opened up by the late Mr. G. Harrison will be totally abandoned, as (to a Bangkok paper says) it is impossible to obtain labour, or to keep it when obtained, in view of the absence of any law in Siam applicable to the needs of the case.

ACCORDING to the *Kobumin*, the Foreign Office was in a bit of a commotion on the 17th ult. All the staff of the Telegraph Section was called out, and long code telegrams received from a certain quarter were translated, printed in papyrograph and sent to all the Ministers of State. The same paper (the *Japan Advertiser* adds) learns that a very long code telegram was also received at 8 p.m. that day from Mr. Komura, Japanese Minister in Seoul.

THE *Chuwo* reports that the six broadside 15 c.m. Krupp guns of the cruiser *Naniwa* have been replaced by latest pattern Armstrong quick-firing guns of the same calibre (6-in.), and the 1-in. Nordenfeldt machine guns on her bridges by 47-m.m. quick-firing guns. Her armament has thus been largely strengthened since the war. When the smaller guns in her tops have been also altered, and the rearrangment of her coal bunkers has been effected, the *Chuwo* expects she will be more useful than ever.

THE *Chuwo* learns from a naval officer that the *Suma-kan*, which is now being equipped at Yokosuka, will be ready for service at the end of this month, and the repairs to the *Chen-Yuen*, which were expected to occupy the whole of this year, will be effected in a shorter period by several months, so that the vessel will be ready for service in July next. The *Fuji-kan* and the *Yashima-kan*, ordered from England, were to be finished in March and December, 1897 respectively, but by great effort on the part of the contractors, they are to be completed by the end of this June, and before March next respectively; so that by next spring 35,500 tons will be added to the navy by these four ships.

BANGKOK seems to be acquiring an unenviable notoriety for the number of "Vanishing Act" artistes who have made that capital the scene of their exploits. At least, coming on top of the de Souza and other elopements, the following paragraph from the *Siam Free Press* of the 26th ult. would leave that impression:—The case of Kinder *vs.* Cuylenburg, which came on for hearing to-day was postponed owing to the absence of the defendant, van Cuylenburg, who, it was alleged, has absconded. It is thought that van Cuylenburg has gone to Saigon by the *Donai*, though nothing so far appears to be definitely known of his whereabouts. The alleged absconder has not been seen for the last three days, and it is feared that one more financial light has shown Bangkok a clean pair of heels.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M.P., was the chief speaker at the 15th annual dinner of the Press Club (London) on the 1st ultimo. Lord Wolseley, in responding for the Army, said there never was a period when peace lasted very long. It was the Press that had enabled them to carry out those reforms initiated by the late Lord Cardwell, which had converted the Army from a scattered collection of units into what it was at that moment—an effective military and fighting machine. He was glad to see present some faces which he well knew, especially the chairman (cheers), whom he was proud to remember as an old comrade of his on active service, and from whom he had at various times received the greatest possible help in the field. The Army owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Press, and on behalf of the service he thanked them most sincerely and cordially for their constant assistance. Mr. Alfred F. Robbins proposed "The Houses of Parliament." The Speaker replied. Mr. John Morley, M.P., in proposing "The Press Club," said the energy, the enterprise, the public spirit, and, he would add, in spite of occasional lapses and backslidings, the conscience of journalism had, in his judgment, never been higher than to-day. A question had been raised whether the Press was stronger and more influential in the country than the House of Commons. Having tried both, it seemed to him a mistake to suppose that the Press was the stronger. That the Press had enormous influence nobody could deny, but, nevertheless, the sovereign power in this country was not the Press, was not Parliament at large, but was, and must remain, the House of Commons. He rejoiced to think that in the Press of this country there was no kind of concession to that morbid feeling—he would almost call it that disastrous feeling—that the House of Commons was a declining or a fading power. Mr. Morley went on to say that there was an insatiable curiosity on matters of personal detail which he was sure they all regretted quite as much as he did, although they felt bound to satisfy it. There was, however, one consolation for him, a bookman—that was, that whereas when he first began journalism a book was reviewed in a morning paper casually—once in half a year—one of its most popular features now was a careful survey of all the work done in literature, art, and music.—*Times.*

THE Manchurian camels taken to Japan from China last year proved a drawing card in the Zoological Gardens, at Ueno Park, for some time, particularly as the female gave birth to a most ungainly youngster shortly after her arrival in Tokio. Thereafter, the pachyderms proving most amazing eaters, the authorities offered to give them to any eligible person who would feed them well and desired to experiment with them as to their fitness for agricultural purposes. The arrangement, according to the *Japan Mail*, from which this paragraph is taken, hung fire for many weeks, but finally Mr. Sakata Sadajiro applied for one of the males. The camel was then sent to the rice-mills at Minami Senju, one of the metropolitan suburbs, where its strength and capabilities were compared with those of a horse. The machine and gear used, it is reported, were of a very faulty kind, being not at all suited to the camel; yet, even under these untoward circumstances it ground with ease three *koku* daily, equivalent to the work of about eight men. The horse, under the most favourable conditions, could grind four *koku* only, or ten men's work. Mr. Sakata therefore concluded that with a properly constructed machine the camel could do nearly twice the work of a horse. In his report which is very interesting reading, he states that while the camel does not stop so rapidly as the horse, it manages to get over more ground, with its long legs, in less time. The camel was, moreover, eminently tractable and easy to keep at work. It is a great eater, in truth, but does not need so frequent meals, being a ruminant. Plenty of pure water was found necessary, the camel indulging in occasional huge draughts. Despite the work, the animal kept its health and throve finely. This is indeed true of all the other Manchurian camels brought over to Japan, although it was feared they might succumb to the much hotter climate. Being accustomed to a lower temperature, Mr. Sakata thinks camels would do finely in Hokkaido. There is only one noticeable change in their outward appearance; the drooping of the hump. Under ordinary circumstances this would infer emaciation, but the camels are, on the contrary, quite plump and in the best of health. On the whole, Mr. Sakata's report is favourable to the importation of camels for agricultural purposes in Japan.

THE branch office of the Chiuritsu Ginko in Formosa has deposited as security the sum of 30,000 yen with the local Administrative Bureau, the bank having been selected to deal with the accounts of the Government.

THE mate of the German vessel *Brunhilda*, who has been suffering from acute cholera, has now recovered, and was discharged from the Bangrak Hospital in time to leave by the *Chow Tai*, in order to join his own ship at Hongkong.

A LARGE snake measuring about eighteen feet long was killed by lightning on the 29th ult. at a village called Chukchiachuen, outside Shanghai, in the Hongkew district. The reptile was found lying dead in a bamboo bush, charred from head to tail.

EXPORTS of rice from Rangoon to the Straits and China from 1st January to 13th May totalled 167,439 tons, as against 101,854 tons for the same period in 1895. In addition there was tonnage in the port on the 14th inst. loading about 10,500 tons of rice for the Straits.

COMPLAINTS were frequent last year, a Kobe contemporary says, as to the inferior qualities of the mattings supplied, and now the effect is seen in a much reduced demand. Indeed, it is said that stocks are accumulating rapidly, and that transactions are practically at a standstill.

THE Portuguese Consul-General at Bangkok, Mr. F. A. Pereira, as the liquidator of the Japan-Siam Trading Corporation, has instituted an action in the British Consular Court for Siam against a British subject named Barros for the balance of an account alleged to be due by him to the late "Corporation." The *Bangkok Times* understands, however, that Mr. Barros intends to counter claim for damages for the breach of a contract to employ him as agent for the said "Corporation" at Nagasaki, where, it is said, he was promised $200 a month, free quarters, and divers other luxuries.

COMMENTING on the camphor trade, past and present, a native Japanese paper observes that at one time no less than sixteen provinces carried on an extensive export business in camphor to Hongkong, as well as to more distant places. But the removal of restrictions in Formosa in 1891, the writer says, practically stopped the Japanese trade in this article with the port named. And now the camphor-trees in those parts have been nearly all destroyed, except on lands attached to temples and shrines. In 1893 the average price was 45 *yen* per case, and the export amounted to 1,265,630 *yen*; last year the output was less by some 700,000 *kin*, yet the value was 1,520,313 *yen*.

THE question of the retrocession of Liaotung is becoming a little stale says the *Japan Mail*, but our readers will assuredly be interested to hear the views expressed on the subject by Major-General Tachimi, for that distinguished officer's opinion conveys, so far as our experience goes, a very clear idea of the sentiments entertained by the most intelligent and thoughtful Japanese. The Major-General has not a word to say in extenuation of the injustice of Japan's being compelled by a union of three Great European Powers to surrender territory fairly won in war. None can feel that more keenly than do the military class, he says, and never to the end of time will the people of Japan forget the wrong then done to them. But there is another aspect of the question; an aspect that must not be lost sight of. Had Japan been left in undisturbed possession of the fruits of her victories, there is only too much reason to fear that her people would have been carried away by self-sufficiency, and would have forgotten that to be strong *vis-à-vis* China is one thing, and to be strong *vis-à-vis* a European Power is another and a totally different thing. Nothing more conducive to the country's solid progress could have happened than that this fact should have been brought home to the mind of the nation by a striking object lesson.

THE OCCUPATION OF MUONG-SING.

PARTICULARS OF THE DECLARATION SIGNED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMISSIONERS.

On the 30th ultimo *L'Avenir du Tonkin*, published under the head-line "LAOS,—Occupation du Muong-sing" the following, prefixing it with the statement "*on nous communique la dépêche suivante* :—

M. Vaclé, a high official of the Haut-Laos and delegate of the Government of the French Republic, and Mr. Sterling, Special Commissioner, delegate of the British Government, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, signed the following declaration :—

Mr. Sterling ceded and M. Vacle accepted and took over the district of Muong-sing and all the adjunct land in part belonging, situated on the left bank of the river Mekong, in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-French Convention of the 15th January, 1896. The documents had been prepared in duplicate and in both languages. Mr. Sterling holds a copy in French and English signed by M. Vacle; and M. Vacle holds duplicate copies signed by Mr. Sterling.

The relations maintained with Mr. Sterling have been most perfect and most courteous, and commenced from the first, immediately on the arrival of M. Vacle.

All the mandarins of Muong-sing having authority in Tsao-tao, Pana Kavao, and Chung de Tsao-la assembled to escort the French officer on his entry into Muong-sing.

M. Vacle is happy in his accomplishment and on his guard of honour and the return of territory, and had not had the pleasure of such special duty before, the arrangements being perfect throughout.

The documents of transfer were signed at 10 o'clock at night. M. Vacle arrived at Muong-sing on the 9th May, and Mr. Sterling left that place on the 12th May with Major Caulfield and the remainder of the English troops garrisoning the place.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge.)

June 5th.

FIXTURES.

The following cases have been fixed for the respective dates :—

Tuesday, June 9th.

800—Yeong Yu Ting *v.* Chan Yu Shan and others $ 300.00

Wednesday, June 10th.

803—Ho Yam Ten *v.* Cheung Hoi..... $ 375.00

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the following cases :—

711—Ng Ping Sam *v.* Lam Leung Shi and another..... $ 75.00
739—Lisbello J. Xavier *v.* R. McBirney 105.85
767—Lum Ching *v.* J. Peel and C. J. Demée 57.60
768—Chan Hang *v.* Yu Sam shop 362.95
783—C. Camroodin *v.* B. H. Elania... 1,000.00
792—The Wan Hop Hold *v.* Leung Su 49.50
793—Lam Fuk Ki *v.* Li Fuk Tsai..... 8.02
795—Ng Pui *v.* Lieut W. A. Mathews... 15.00
796—Ho Wyson *v.* G. J. Phillippe..... 148.85

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

OCCIDENT *versus* ORIENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Were China's recent misfortunes attributable chiefly to the nefarious schemes of those Western statesmen who, dreading the thought of the Yellow Race becoming a really great power, have deliberately plotted, connived at, and at times openly encouraged a policy which has had, and still has, for its object the virtual control of Oriental nations? This, Sir, is a question that was recently put to me by an Oriental gentleman whose knowledge of the English and Continental languages, the manners, customs, history, trade, and industries of the West, coupled with his well-known patriotism forbade the reply—"Don't talk nonsense. Surely you must be dreaming. A more false and mischievous notion never coursed through the brain of any sane individual." He was not one of the tribe of prattlers who talk for the sake of airing their knowledge of Western tongues, neither was he in the least degree likely to ask such a question unless he had turned the subject over in his mind and arrived at certain well-nigh incontrovertible conclusions. Under the circumstances it was expedient to think well and be extremely cautious to avoid being caught in a trap. To gain time, therefore, the question was asked—"Of course you are firmly convinced that China is the unfortunate victim of what may be termed the conspiracy of the West against the East?" This elicited the thoughtful response—"Yes, and if you think the matter over carefully, review the leading incidents of the past thirty or forty years, and endeavour to get at the bottom of what I may term the bed-rock of the intervention of the Three Powers, you will find that the humiliation of the Yellow Race, as opposed to their salvation and elevation, has occupied the thoughts of Russian, French, and German diplomatists, and that Great Britain, who was reproached, reviled, and is now hated because she refused to become a factor of that Unholy Alliance, is the only friend China, Japan, and Korea have to-day. It is mere folly to suppose Russia has befriended us. She has merely made a cat's-paw of France and Germany, who have, *nolens volens*, assisted her to play her *own* cards to *her own* advantage, and largely to their own detriment. England held aloof. It may rightly be her proud boast that she could *stand alone*. She may find it expedient to form an alliance, or some alliances, in the near future with a view to checkmating Russian designs in the Orient. Her isolation, though, at the critical period I refer to, was in fact, *malgré* the ironical vapourings of short-sighted politicians and sensational magazine writers, a splendid isolation. England could and did play a "lone hand." Think this matter over, Sir, and believe me that an article on the subject in the *Telegraph* will carry weight with it, and if directed, as I have indicated it may well be, against Russia it will fall like a melinite bomb in the camp of the most perfidious enemy civilization has ever had to measure swords with. I can say no more at present and so bid you adieu."

There is, I think, unquestionably a good deal of justification for this indictment of Russia. She is her own friend; she cares nought what happens so long as *her* interests are furthered, *her* schemes of territorial aggrandizement carried to a successful issue. But it is not sufficient to make bald assertions; it behoves me to briefly review the past and endeavour to lay bare, if it exists, the outlines of the plot concocted with a view to glorifying and enriching the White Man at the expense of his Yellow contemporary. First, then, let us endeavour to find out whether in the records of foreign relations with China there are, or have been, signs of a determination to keep China down. Looking back as far as the treaty-making era, what do we find? Treaties were made with China on the basis of the absolute independence of the Celestial Empire, and recognised the Manchu dynasty as the lawfully constituted ruling power in the Empire. The treaties placed China on a footing of equality—politically, socially, and commercially—with those Western nations with whom she was, much against her will, brought into contact, although it was well known, especially to Great Britain and France, that she was a distinctly backward nation, that the system of Government was rotten to the core, and that little reliance could be placed on her promise, implied by the formal exchange of the ratification of the treaties, to give full effect to the provisions of those covenants. Western people were regarded, owing to the conceit of the Chinese mandarinate, by the majority of the high officials, the petty mandarins, and the masses of China as inferiors—in fact, barbarians pure and simple. The representatives of the Great Powers were not granted audience of the Emperor in the usual way, and it was not, in fact, until 12th November of 1894 that, as the result of constant and extreme pressure, the representatives of the Great Powers were admitted to audience in the Inner Palace, all previous functions of the kind having been held in an edifice set apart from time immemorial for the reception of envoys and tribute-bearers from the states, including Korea, over which China maintained suzerain rights. Why was it that such a long period (from 1845 to 1894) was allowed to elapse without any combined effort on the part of the Treaty Powers to assert their rights? The reason is probably attributable in great measure to the ill-advised reluctance of British statesmen to do aught that might invoke the ill-will of a State that it was assumed might, under certain circumstances, become a most useful ally, the policy of successive British Cabinets being, from the time we obtained possession of Hongkong, to avoid incurring the displeasure of the Government of China, our object being to bolster up and to keep the ruling dynasty in power as long as possible, and that, too, even at the risk of being obliged to put up with unpleasant rebuffs and forego rights which were clearly stipulated for in the treaties. As regards other Powers, especially Russia (if France, it may be safely assumed that they never regarded China as a possible useful ally, and therefore refrained from pressing the audience, or any other delicate question, on the attention of the advisers of the "Son of Heaven." The advisers of the Tsar appear to have taken the measure of China very accurately long, long before it dawned upon a startled world that China is one of the weakest nations in the whole world, owing to the corruption and misgovernment which rides rampant throughout the land, the lack of railways, the non-existence of an army worthy the name, and the childish way in which the naval affairs of the Empire have been conducted for centuries. It was not to the interest of Russia to exert her influence in the direction of drawing from the eyes of the high officials of the Empire, blinded with conceit and puffed up with a consciousness of wealth and power for which there never was the least semblance of justification, the veil which for hundreds of years has prevented them from seeing themselves as others see them. To make-believe that the system of Government in China was the only system by which such a vast and populous empire could possibly be kept in anything like proper order, and to keep in power a dynasty which was bound sooner or later (and sooner rather than later, since the civilising influence of the West clashed with the antiquated, cumbersome, and ultra-conservative machinery of government which has been in existence for thousands of years, and which had never—until within the last few years—been subjected to alteration) to prove the source of much ill-feeling between the governing and the governed, and thereby afford, if all else failed, a *friendly* neighbour an opportunity to proffer its services with a view to an adjustment of the difficulties which might unhappily arise. If convenient it would give an excuse for armed interference. In the event of successful rebellion the legions of the Tsar could be poured into China for the protection of the occupant of the Dragon Throne. A strong, because civilized and progressive, China was not what the advisers of successive Tsars ever wished for, and if Russia a decade or two ago had taken the audience question seriously in hand and invited the Treaty Powers to discuss the question with a view to a proper settlement of the difficulty regardless of the "face" of the ruling dynasty, there can be little doubt that England, though unwilling for the reasons above stated to take the initiative, would have lent to the movement her support, yet we find that Russia never did anything of the kind, although professing the warmest friendship for her neighbour and even taking care of the Amoor provinces (wherein Vladivostock is situated) for China, to prevent them falling into the hands of some possible enemy of the haughty monarch who sways the destinies of upwards of 400,000,000 of thrifty, industrious, highly intelligent, and peace-loving people. Any action that might weaken, either directly or indirectly, the power of those who alone were able to keep the whole empire in a state of infantile helplessness, as useless for offensive as for defensive purposes, was to be avoided until the day should come when it would suit the Tsar to take China in hand. A great deal more might, of course, be said on this subject, but that may well be left for another occasion. Suffice it say, then, that as far as the audience question is concerned and the early relations of the Western Powers with China, Great Britain has (unfortunately, as it may now seem and may prove to have been) sought, by moderation, to avoid injuring the tender susceptibilities of Chinese statesmen, and by acts of friendship win China over to her side and gradually increase the power of the executive and improve the condition of the masses, while Russia has ever sought to keep China weak and corrupt, knowing well that in the pursuance of such a policy lay the hope of gaining *control* of her neighbour, and a bloodless conquest of several of her northern provinces, England, although she could have possessed herself of vast portions of China with consummate ease in years gone by, rested satisfied with this little island (which was never of any value to China and was, *de facto*, a happy hunting-ground for pirates when we took it over) and, for military and self-protective reasons, a small piece of Kowloon peninsula; while Russia, without rhyme or proper reason, grabbed in 1870 the whole of the Amoor provinces, at a time when China was involved in serious difficulties in respect of the Tientsin Massacre, alleging that this alone would satisfy the Tsar of all the Russias for the murder (which was proved to have been quite unintentional, the mob mistaking their victims for French subjects) in cold blood of two of his beloved subjects. When we acquired control in India we had to fight for it foot by foot. The Tsar wants to expand his dominions and at the same time obtain an ice-free port. He has to carry out to the best of his ability the policy laid down for Russia by Peter the Great, by peaceful means if possible, but if necessary by an appeal to the arbitrament of arms; hence, presumably, the army now massed in East Siberia and the powerful Russian fleet assembling in Far Eastern seas. While England's desire has been to develop her commerce with the Orient and gradually improve the condition of the people, leaving the Government to perform of its own accord an evolution which, it was well known, would be bound to come about in the course of time—for the Chinese have a wonderful aptitude for adapting themselves to circumstances—Russia has ever looked with longing eyes across her snow-clad frontiers, and with a patient perseverance in what, to her statesmen, has doubtless been reckoned well-doing, and with a fixed policy ever uppermost in the minds of the shrewd and cautious advisers of the Tsar, has never lost an opportunity to keep China down in order that she might the more easily become, in due season, Protector, and therefore the Ruler of Far Cathay. As a Russian official, Prince Ouistoumsky, who travelled with Li from Port Said to Odessa, said the other day (shortly after Li Hung-chang arrived at St. Petersburg to attend the coronation of the Tsar)—"The Chinese Envoy has gone to the capital to deliver papers which signify eternal friendship between the two great neighbouring states. Russia has no need of any alliance. A treaty with China would only be an annoyance to us. Russia's interest is merely to hold China intact. We shall not permit any one to play master in China, and we shall not permit any one to attack the country. If Russia protects China, she protects herself." Just so. She would not protect China unless it was to her (Russia's) benefit to do so, and she could never have hoped to *protect* China if she had exerted her influence in the direction of reforming her great neighbour and converting her into a really Great Power. This news was reported by wire to the leading American dailies by their special correspondent in St. Petersburg, who expressed the opinion that "coming from the quarter it does, and printed as it is in official double-leaded type, this announcement may be taken as entirely and wholly representing the truth about the much-debated relations existing between Russia and China—no treaty, but an entire understanding." Taking into account the strict censorship of the Press in Russia, it may be fairly considered that, assuming the report as published in the "American papers to be based on absolute facts, this significant pronouncement of the policy of Russia in the Far East, as far as it concerns China and Japan, was duly approved by persons holding high office in the Russian capital. Assuming for the sake of argument that Russia becomes in fact Protector of China, it is not in the least degree likely that she will insist on either much or rapid reform. She will not assist the Yellow Race to develop great military leaders who might, with their powerful legions, do as Lord Wolseley once asserted they could, overwhelm the civilization of Russia and other Western States by the irresistible force of highly trained myriads of hardy, well-equipped warriors. We may rest assured that Russia will take good care that she is not chargeable with suicidal folly of this kind.

Yours, etc.,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896.

KOREAN POLITICAL FACTIONS.

Korea is a land of many factions. A correspondent of the *Chuo*, writing from Seoul, gives a partial list of the most important. First among them is the ruling faction, now headed by Li Pŏm-chin—the most important influence, directing affairs of State at present—the Brothers Li, Pak Ting-yong, and others. These men are not on good terms with one another, self-interest alone inducing them to "pull together," and since the support they expected from Russia has not been forthcoming, they are much put to it to devise schemes for maintaining their position. The next faction of importance is the pro-Japanese, or progressive, party. Foremost among them are the ex-Ministers of Home Affairs, War, and Justice, and a host of other men of note of the younger generation, and friends of the late Premier. The ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was so unjustly suspected of having betrayed his colleagues to the Li Pŏm-chin faction, has also strong leanings towards favouring their ideas, but has not openly declared himself their adherent. If anything, the Prince-Regent—the Tai Wŏn-kun—may be said to guard the interests of their faction, so that in influence it is the most powerful combination among political circles in Korea. But at present there is no personage of sufficient ability or weight of influence to lead it, and much of its power is frittered away through lack of proper management. The next faction of any influence includes in its ranks Mr. So Tai-phil, editor of the *Korean Independent*—better known to foreigners as Dr. Philip Jaisohn, having been educated and having practised Occidental medicine in the United States, whence he recently returned—Kim Ka-chin, the Chief of the Police Board, and a few others. These regard Pak Yong-ho as their leader, and they have urged him—with apparent success—to return to Korea. Once back in his own country, they are confident Prince Pak will soon be reinstated in the Cabinet. Another faction—once the most powerful of any in the Kingdom—is that of the Mins. This is now assuming an attitude of indirect hostility to the Cabinet now in power. When steps were taken to overthrow the Kim Cabinet, it was secretly arranged between the Min and the Li Pom-chin faction that a coalition Cabinet should be formed. Li Pom-chin, however, when he found himself in power, treacherously abandoned his allies and exiled Min Tong-chin on a flimsy pretext. Since that time the relations between the two parties have necessarily been strained, and the veiled hostility of the Mins only waits a suitable opportunity to be openly declared. The Mins number some able men among them, Min Yong-chu having no equal, since the death of Kim Hong-chu, with regard to prestige and influence. Of course all the factions outside the Government are plotting for its overthrow, but as they refuse to coalesce for this purpose, the Government maintains its precarious position by playing one off against the other.—*Japan Mail.*

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S PROGRAMME.

The Board of Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on May 20th adopted a resolution to increase the Company's capital from *yen* 8,800,000 to *yen* 13,200,000, and an extraordinary general meeting has been called for June 10th to consider the resolution. The capital so added is to be used for constructing twelve large steamers.

It is proposed to build six more steamers in addition to those now being constructed for the European line, and to despatch a boat twice a month; and six more vessels for opening the American and Australian lines—three ships for each line. The cost of the steamers is estimated at about *yen* 700,000 each. This has necessitated the increase of capital.

It is proposed to allot new shares to the shareholders at the rate of 15 for each lot of 10 old shares. The special reserve, amounting to *yen* 924,000, is to be divided among the shareholders to pay for the new shares. This will give *yen* 5.24 to each share, of which *yen* 3.50 is to be kept for payment of the new shares. The adoption of the resolution by the Board of Directors raised the quotation of Kaisha shares to *yen* 121.50 on May 21st, with a tendency to rise still higher. The *Shogyo Shimpo* calculates that buying old shares at *yen* 130, the price will really be only *yen* 79.90, when the new shares are allotted. The cost of 20 shares will be *yen* 1,300 and the money to be paid for 15 new shares will be *yen* 750—*yen* 50 each. Of this amount, *yen* 52.50 will be paid from reserve, the actual amount to be paid being *yen* 697.50. This will make the cost of 35 old and new shares *yen* 2,107.50, or *yen* 97.90 each.—*Yokohama Advertiser.*

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE :

American (*Doric*) 7th instant.
Indian and Straits (*Chelydra*) 9th instant.
French (*Melbourne*) 10th inst.
American (*China*) 13th instant.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 16th instant.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 23rd instant.
American (*Belgic*) 21st prox.

* * *

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Palawan* left Singapore for this port at 10 a.m. to-day.

* * *

THE D. D. R. steamship *Thekla*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

* * *

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 28th ulto.

* * *

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Macduff steamer, from Japan.
Decima „ „ Saigon.
Benmohr „ „ Moji.
Independent „ „ Newchwang.
Daphne „ „ Chinkiang.
Phra Chom Klao.. „ „ Bangkok.

Aggregating 7,982 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Wosang steamer, for Canton.
Mathilda „ „ Hoihow.
Braemar „ „ Amoy.
Loosok „ „ Bangkok.
Tritos „ „ Swatow.
Ancona „ „ Japan.
Vindobona „ „ Singapore.
Hongkong „ „ Amoy.
Kaifong „ „ Swatow.
Lyemoon „ „ Shanghai.

Aggregating 14,421 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Arratoon Apcar..... in Kowloon Dock.
Taichow „ „ „
Kutsang „ „ „
Ahlingtu „ „ „
Bengo „ „ „
Exe „ Cosmopolitan „
Wandering Jew..... „ „ „
John Baisley „ „ „
Frammes „ „ „

The Clyde trade shows a wonderful expansion in shipbuilding. Orders for 40,000 tons of new shipping were placed there in April. Steel vessels are especially in demand. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has ordered six vessels that are to be built at Belfast and on the Clyde. The contracts call for their completion by the end of the year.

Intimations.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
SUCH AS
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
WEAK STOMACH,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
DISORDERED LIVER,
AND FEMALE AILMENTS,
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor :—
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the EMPIRE of CHINA :—
WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG. [56

F. CAZANOVE,
BORDEAUX.



GOLD MEDALS
Bordeaux, 1882. Paris, 1889.

LIQUOR
OF THE REVEREND FATHER
A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES of the STOMACH and FACILITATES the DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE
Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN
MOKA-KINA of Dr. GOLÉ.
CREME DE MANDARINE.
AVELINE ANISETTE SUPERFINE.

Apply to Messrs. RODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hongkong.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.



KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

New Sensations in Perfumery

RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S WHITE ROSE
RIGAUD'S MELATI EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S IXORA D'AFRIQUE EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S LILY of the VALLEY EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S YLANGYLANG EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S BANTAM EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S JASMINE or Chemalle EXTRACT
6, RUE VIVIENNE, 6, PARIS

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [46

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 6th June, 1896,
AT NOON,
at the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., KOWLOON,
(For Account of whom it may Concern),
ONE SPARE PROPELLER and TWO SHAFTS
belonging to the S.S. *ACTIV*.

TERMS OF SALE :—Cash on delivery.

A Steamlaunch for intending Purchasers will leave the NEW PEDDAR'S WHARF at 11.30 A.M. on day of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [894

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FIRST CLEARANCE SALE OF THE HONGKONG TRADING CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING!!

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 6th June,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at the
HONGKONG TRADING CO.'S PREMISES,
A QUANTITY OF
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING,
Comprising :—
SHIRTS, COLLARS UNDERVESTS and DRAWERS, WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, HOSIERY, HATS, SCARVES, PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.
A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN OUTFIT.

TERMS OF SALE :—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [907

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,
(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day..... $ 4.00
One person, per month.....$75 to 90.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day 7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month 150.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month 170.00
Extra Bed Room, per month$40 to 50.00

For further particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1896. [27

WINDSOR HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [25

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE most Liberal and Choicest *menu* in the FAR EAST.

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER by Monthly contract.

Tenders for BANQUETS and BALL SUPPERS on application.

PICNIC and SHOOTING PARTIES Supplied on the shortest notice—A Speciality.

For further Particulars,
Address :—
THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1896. [26

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CANTON,
(LATE SHAMEEN HOTEL, CANTON.)

MESSRS. MADAR & FARMER have the pleasure to inform their Patrons, Friends and the Public Generally that, having leased the SHAMEEN HOTEL, they have Refurnished the whole Establishment, and it vastly improved in every department, and have now RE-OPENED it under the more popular Style of VICTORIA HOTEL.

For further Particulars, apply to the
MANAGER
or
NEW VICTORIA HOTEL,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [307

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

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TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board Ship.

We are the only Water-Boat Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
STEAM WATER-BOAT Co.,
12, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1895. [66

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [874

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAIWANFOO.

THE Steamship

"KALGAN,"

Captain Dawson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [925

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HOIHOW,"

Captain Sales, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [926



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Chartered Steamer

"AGAPANTHUS,"

will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 6th instant.

For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [922

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA PORTS, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DEIKE RICKMERS,"

Captain Seigel, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1896 [701

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [914

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1896. [904

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Mount Lebanon...	Monday.....	15th June.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"MOUNT LEBANON"

will be despatched hence for HONOLULU, VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, *via* KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on MONDAY, the 15th June.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1896 [882

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"HYSON,"

J. S. Hogg, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [901

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above early in June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1896 774

Intimations.

FOR CONNOISSEURS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

GLEN WHISKY.

$11.00 PER CASE.

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

100 A. I. TONIC

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

THE BEST RESTORATIVE IS

BOVRIL WINE AND OR BOVRIL,

From WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL.

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SOCIETE ANONYME DE TRAVAUX



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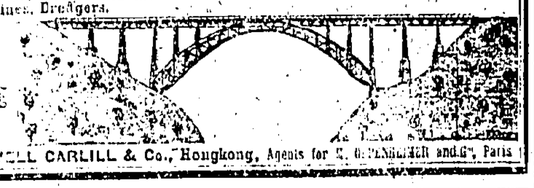
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Railways and Tramways, Plant and Rolling Stock, Carriages and Waggons, Wheels, Wheels and Axles combined, Permanent Bridges for Railways, Permanent and portables (demountables) Bridges for Public Girders and metallic Frames, Steam Launches and Steamboats, Boilers and Steam Engines, Dredgers.

CONTRACTORS
FOR
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Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Hongkong, Agents for S. G. DYLE and Cie, Paris.

SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION

JAVA POWDER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY PUT UP IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE



BUILD UP THE BODY.

Influences are constantly at work to undermine health. When you lose flesh, take cold easily, become pale and weak, you need building up, so there will be no danger of taking disease.

Scott's Emulsion

contains all the essential elements that give strength and vitality to the system. It increases the appetite for other food, enriches and warms the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, relieves inflammation of Throat and Lungs, and overcomes all emaciated, weak tendencies. Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain H. N. Vyvyan, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 6th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1896. [893

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH,"

Captain Quail, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [915

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI,"

Captain Farquhar, is due here on or about 19th instant, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [917

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. *Germania*.....	To JAVA.....	June.
S.S. *Federation* ...	To JAVA.....	July.
S.S. *Cassius*.....	To JAVA.....	August.
S.S. *Cassius*.....	To JAPAN ...	June.
S.S. *Germania*.....	To JAPAN ...	July.
S.S. *Federation* ...	To JAPAN ...	August.

General Agents for China & Japan,
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [895

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, NORRKOPING, GEFLE, DANTZIC and KONIGSBERG, with transhipment in HAMBURG.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PECTAN,"

Captain Hocken, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [923

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [924

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 1100 A1 American Iron Ship

"T. F. OAKES,"

E. W. Reed, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [762

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship

"LUCILE,"

Ballard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, &c., apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [763

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"SOCOTRA,"

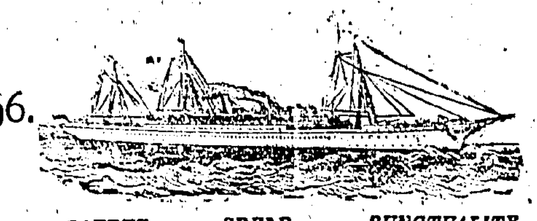
Rohde, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1896. [851

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.  1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 10th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 1st July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1896. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 16th June, at Noon.	
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Saturday, 4th July, at Noon.	
Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Tuesday, 21st July, at Noon.	

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [2

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [49

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	Sunday, 7th June, at Daylight.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Thursday, 25th June, at Noon.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Sunday, 12th July, at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SUNDAY, the 7th June, 1896, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *via* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [2

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY SOFT SOAP.



DISINFECTANT SOAPS.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1895. [9

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ROSETTA,"

Captain C. K. Wright, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 18th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *Thames*, leaving that port on the 10th July for London direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [431

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prinz Heinrich ...	Tuesday ...	23rd June.
Preussen	Tuesday ...	21st July.
Sachsen	Tuesday ...	18th August.
Bayern	Tuesday ...	15th Sept.
Prinz Heinrich ...	Tuesday ...	13th Oct.
Preussen	Tuesday ...	10th Nov.

ON TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1896, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain O. Cuenpers, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on SATURDAY, the 20th June. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 22nd June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on MONDAY, the 22nd June. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1896. [875

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON $400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK $350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA $225.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma	2,549	Tuesday ...	June 23.
Victoria	3,167	Saturday ...	July 11.
Olympia	2,608	Wednesday	July 29.
Braemar	3,601	Sunday ...	Aug. 16.
Tacoma	2,549	Thursday...	Sept. 3.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA,"

Captain [illegible], sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., *via* SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and *one copy must be sent forward by the steamer* to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1896. [1

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.